

## Patent Claims

1. Method for the non-instrument-dependent determination of the coordinates of a point (P) imaged using a microscope, wherein first of all, at given object-related reference coordinates ( $X_1, Y_1, Z_1$ ) of at least one reference point ( $E_1$ ) in a DICOM coordinate system, the relevant instrument coordinates ( $x_1, y_1, z_1$ ) of the minimum of one imaged reference point ( $E_1$ ) in an instrument-dependent coordinate system are determined and from them a transformation rule ( $\Phi$ ) for converting instrument-dependent coordinates ( $x, y, z$ ) into the coordinates ( $X, Y, Z$ ) of the DICOM coordinate system is obtained, and subsequently, for non-instrument-dependent coordinate determination, the instrument coordinates ( $x_p, y_p, z_p$ ) of an imaged point (P) are converted by means of the transformation rule ( $\Phi$ ) discovered into non-instrument-dependent coordinates ( $X_p, Y_p, Z_p$ ) of the DICOM coordinate system.
2. Method according to claim 1, characterised in that a calibration slide is used to preset reference coordinates ( $X_1, Y_1, Z_1$ ) of one or more reference points ( $E_1$ ).
3. Method according to claim 2, characterised in that a calibration slide is produced and/or used for each particular type of slide.
4. Method according to one of claims 1 to 3, characterised in that overdetermined affine transformation is used to determine the transformation rule, particularly for the ( $x, y$ ) coordinates.
5. Method according to one of claims 1 to 4, characterised in that averaging and/or an approach in the form of an inclined plane is used to determine the transformation rule, particularly for the  $z$  coordinates.
6. Calibration slide for use in a method according to one of claims 1 to 5, having at least one reference point ( $E_1$ ) with preset reference coordinates ( $X_1, Y_1, Z_1$ ) in a DICOM coordinate system.

7. Calibration slide according to claim 6, which corresponds in shape and size to a known type of slide.
8. Use of a calibration slide according to one of claims 6 to 7 for a method according to one of claims 1 to 5.
9. System for non-instrument-dependent determination of coordinates of a point (P) to be imaged using a microscope, the microscope comprising a unit (4) for determining instrument coordinates ( $x_p, y_p, z_p$ ) of an imaged point (P), while a computer unit is provided which calculates, from the instrument coordinates ( $x_1, y_1, z_1$ ) of at least one imaged reference point ( $E_1$ ) and associated predetermined object-related reference coordinates ( $X_1, Y_1, Z_1$ ) in a DICOM coordinate system, a transformation rule ( $\Phi$ ) for converting instrument-dependent coordinates ( $x, y, z$ ) into coordinates ( $X, Y, Z$ ) of the DICOM coordinate system.
10. System according to claim 9, wherein the computer unit is configured so that it calculates from the coordinates ( $x_p, y_p, z_p$ ) of an imaged point (P), using the transformation rule ( $\Phi$ ) obtained, the corresponding coordinates ( $X_p, Y_p, Z_p$ ) in the non-instrument-dependent DICOM coordinate system.
11. Computer program with program coding means, for carrying out a method according to at least one of claims 1 to 5, when the computer program is executed on a computer or a corresponding computer unit, particularly the computer unit in a system according to claim 9.
12. Computer program product with program coding means which are stored on a computer-readable data carrier, for carrying out a method according to at least one of claims 1 to 5, when the computer program product is executed on a computer or a corresponding computer unit, particularly the computer unit in a system according to claim 9.